

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SWING INTO SPRING: A HARLEM TRIBUTE TO LIONEL HAMPTON

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker and Members of this great body, It is said, "give me my flowers now while I am still around to enjoy them".

I rise to pay tribute once again to an individual who really needs no introduction * * * to one who certainly in his lifetime has made an impact on the world as a great American, an ambassador of goodwill, a musical genius, and without a doubt, a living legend. If you have not guessed by now, the person of whom I speak is none other than Lionel Hampton.

On Tuesday, March 19, I, as chairman of the board of the Apollo Theatre Foundation, Inc., and executive producers Grace Blake and Bill Titone, will present "Swing Into Spring"—A Harlem Tribute to Lionel Hampton.

This star-studded musical tribute marks an opportunity to celebrate the life and accomplishments of Lionel Hampton by his many friends, admirers, and those who have benefited from his work and musical greatness.

Whether you are familiar with his musical accomplishments or not, over the years, Lionel Hampton has known no status where he was not eagerly accepted, as he has been well received the world over by Presidents, politicians, kings, and queens. His very music has caused the walls of Communist nations to come tumbling down.

However, it is not only for his music that Lionel Hampton is well known for he is also a staunch leader in the community. His fame has not let him forget the homeless and the hopeless. A long supporter of public housing, he developed the Lionel Hampton Houses in the early 1970's and upon completion, built the Gladys Hampton Houses, named for his late wife. To this day, those projects are considered among the best in the Nation.

The Lionel Hampton Community Development Corp. has built more than 500 low and moderate income apartments in my congressional district of Harlem alone.

Lionel Hampton holds more than 15 honorary doctorates and received the gold medal of Paris, its highest cultural award, from its Mayor, Jacques Chirac. He was appointed to the Board of Trustees of the Kennedy Center in 1991 by President George Bush, and in December 1992, he was awarded a prestigious Kennedy Center honor for his lifetime career achievements as a musician and teacher. Since then, he continues to produce educational events and considers the real highlight of his career as having the music school at the University of Idaho named for him—the Lionel Hampton School of Jazz.

Whether you are black or white, rich or poor, Democrat or Republican, I am sure you would agree that Lionel Hampton represents the very best of America. It is in this instance

that March 19 will be proclaimed "Lionel Hampton Day" in New York City and New York State.

TRIBUTE TO REV. DR. GRANVILLE A. SEWARD

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a dedicated leader and servant of the people, Rev. Dr. Granville A. Seward. Rev. Dr. Seward is celebrating his 28th anniversary as pastor of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church in Newark, NJ.

Rev. Dr. Granville A. Seward was licensed to preach at the age of 17. He accepted the pastorate at the First Baptist Church of Rendville, OH, when he was 22. He is a graduate of Ohio State University. He received the master of divinity and doctor of divinity degrees from the Colgate Rochester Divinity School. Rev. Dr. Seward is a member of the board of trustees at the Colgate Rochester/Bexley Hall/Crozer Theological Seminary.

For many years Rev. Dr. Seward diligently prepared for his place in a changing society. His education and life experiences have been used to focus on the topic of his doctoral thesis, "The New Creation and the Emergence of a New Humanity." He has pragmatically looked at his church and our community and has developed programs that address the burgeoning needs of a diverse congregation and community. He has taken an active role in our community by serving as a member of the Newark Board of Education. He is also the dean of the Open Forum Baptist Ministers Conference of Newark and Vicinity.

Rev. Dr. Seward is the first pastor of Newark's Mt. Zion Baptist Church to ordain women deacons. He instituted prayer services at non-traditional times to better serve our population. He has developed feeding and clothing programs for the less fortunate. He implemented various types of ministries within Mt. Zion, where "every member is a minister" is emphasized.

Mr. Speaker, when we look at the shepherd who is tending his flock well, Rev. Dr. Granville A. Seward is among the chosen. I am sure my colleagues will join me as I extend my congratulations and best wishes to Rev. Dr. Seward, his wife, four children, and two grandchildren.

A BILL TO AMEND SECTION 1505 OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1986

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today, I, along with our colleague from Michigan, Mr. KILDEE, am introducing legislation to correct a board of trustees appointment problem for the Institute of American Indian Arts. This simple fix will help maintain the continuity of that board.

The Institute of American Indian Arts is a federally created institution of higher education. Its primary purposes are to provide scholarly study of and instruction in Indian art and culture, and to establish programs which culminate in the awarding of degrees in the various fields of Indian art and culture. The institute is authorized under title XV of the Higher Education Amendments of 1986, and policy for the institute is set by a board of trustees which includes 13 voting members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the other body.

Unfortunately, the board appointment process has proven to be overly cumbersome and this has resulted in a number of board members serving additional terms, sometimes beyond the time they wished to serve, in order to ensure that the board could maintain a quorum.

The legislation we are introducing today would simply amend section 1505 of the Higher Education Amendments of 1986 to allow the board to recommend successors for board members whose terms are expiring and who do not wish to serve additional terms. The President would have the prerogative to act on these recommendations, or to appoint another qualified individual of his choosing subject to the confirmation of the other body.

However, should the President fail to act within 2 months of the expiration of the sitting member's term, and should that member not wish to serve an additional term, then the individual recommended for appointment by the board would be automatically seated.

This legislation makes a simple correction to the institute's board appointment process. It was requested of us by the interim president of the institute, who is concerned that without this fix the board may not be able to maintain a quorum and the institute might suffer.

This legislation is bipartisan and revenue neutral. It does not limit the options of the President in making appointments to the board, but merely streamlines the appointment process for this one institute.

This is common sense legislation, and I urge its support.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 2778

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2778, providing for relief for members of the Armed Forces currently serving on peacekeeping missions in Bosnia.

This bill will provide benefits to those peacekeeping troops currently in Bosnia as part of Operation Joint Endeavor. For these military personnel, there should be no penalty for delays or tax on pay related to their service overseas.

Specifically, the troops would receive an extension for filing income tax returns without penalty, exclusion of combat pay for taxation, forgiveness of income tax, and a reduction in estate taxes for those who die or are injured during the mission.

In addition, military personnel in the combat zone also would be able to make long distance phone calls without being subject to the 3 percent excise tax. Tax benefits would be retroactive to December 4, 1995, and in effect until substantial U.S. involvement in the peacekeeping mission came to an end.

Mr. Speaker, it is important that Congress try to alleviate as much of the burden as possible on our troops in Bosnia, and this small step will help those families trying to make ends meet while their loved ones are keeping the peace overseas. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

INTRODUCTION OF AMENDMENT TO THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965

HON. CHARLIE NORWOOD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, this legislation would allow five historically black graduate schools to continue to compete for Federal grant funds under section 326 of title III of the Higher Education Act. Morehouse School of Medicine, Meharry Medical College, Clark-Atlanta University, Charles R. Drew Postgraduate Medical School, and Tuskegee University School of Medicine are all in danger of becoming ineligible for grant funds. These funds support the purchase of laboratory equipment, improvements to classrooms, libraries and laboratories, faculty development, and academic instruction. It is important that this Congress reaffirm its commitment to high quality graduate level education for young African-Americans in this country. This amendment allows us to continue that tradition.

Historically black graduate schools train half of this country's African-American physicians, pharmacists, and dentists, as well as three quarters of all African-American veterinarians. For the most part, these individuals practice in poor urban and rural areas, where they serve large portions of disadvantaged Americans. These schools and individuals are providing a valuable service to this country by meeting one of the major challenges currently facing our health care system. They deserve our appreciation and our support whenever possible.

This piece of legislation will continue these schools' grant eligibility, without any fiscal implications for the Federal Government. Passage of this legislation allows these fine graduate institutions to continue to provide top quality education and training to their students.

The other 11 historically black graduate programs have no opposition to the continued eligibility of these 5 schools, and the decision to fund this particular section remains in the hands of the Appropriations Committee. There is no reason to restrict access to these funds.

TRIBUTE TO DANIEL J. CADY

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today to ask that you and my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives join me in paying tribute to Mr. Daniel J. Cady of my hometown Flint, MI.

Mr. Cady is being honored today by his many family members and friends for 36 years of service to the Flint Community School District. Mr. Cady began his career with the Flint Community Schools in 1960, and has held numerous positions to include Community School director; coordinator instructor—Associate Community School Director Program; director of the Mott Program leadership training; consultant for staff development and leadership training; coordinator for staff development and leadership training; and director of Community Education Programs and Services; a position which he held until his retirement on January 31, 1996.

Mr. Cady's dedication to his profession has been much more than just doing a job. Over the 36 years that he has worked in the field of community education his leadership has been an inspiration for others at the local level, and also the State and national levels where he served as the president of both the Michigan Association of Community and Adult Education and the National Community Education Association. Additionally, he traveled throughout the United States assisting others as they learned the power of involving the people of their community in both education and Government.

During the 1930's, Charles Stewart Mott and Frank Manley began this program of opening school buildings to the community, and from there the formation of the community education concept. Over the years there have been a number of different individuals who have been leaders in this movement; Dan Cady is one who has carried on the responsibility of those before him by serving as a role model for many. Mr. Cady now is moving on to a new challenge as the director of the National Center for Community Education. I know he will provide the same dedication and commitment to his new position as he has to all previous.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and all my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Daniel J. Cady on his retirement from 36 years with the Flint Community Schools and also wish him well in his new position as director of the National Center for Community Education.

HAPPY 50TH ANNIVERSARY TO
MR. AND MRS. ELBERT
TEFFERTILLER

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate an occasion that is becoming an extremely rare event. Elbert "Bert" Teffertiller and his wife Alice will celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary on March 12. It is with great respect and admiration that I offer them my congratulations on reaching this glorious milestone.

The Teffertiller's were married shortly after Bert returned from over 3 years of service in the Army during World War II. The couple settle in McLeansboro in 1947 and have resided in Hamilton County ever since. They raise their two children there, and have since been blessed with five grandchildren. In and of itself, 50 years in the institution of marriage is a remarkable achievement. The commitment to spouse and family is truly momentous, and this kind of devotion often means there is less time for outside activities. This is certainly not the case with the Teffertillers.

Since they opened their first clothing store in McLeansboro the year of their marriage, Bert and Alice have gradually expanded their businesses to include shoes, furniture, cars, and homes, all the while helping to improve the local economy. Their devotion to their customers is legendary in the region, as they are known for their fantastic promotions featuring carnival rides, beauty queens, and television stars, refreshments, and a fair and honest deal. In 49 years of proprietorship, the Teffertillers have never forced payment, which speaks to another kind of commitment, to their community. Bert has served on numerous boards and associations, including as president of the McLeansboro Merchant's Association and president of the Hamilton County Chamber of Commerce. Also, both the Teffertillers are active members of their church.

Mr. Speaker, Bert Teffertiller has said he has tried to give back to the community more than he received, and it seems this family has accomplished that worthy goal. Their dedicated service to each other, to their family, and to their fellow citizens has set a tremendous example for the entire Nation. I wish them many more happy years of marriage, and it is my great pleasure to represent them in the U.S. Congress.

TRIBUTE TO HISPANAS ORGA- NIZED FOR POLITICAL EQUITY (HOPE)

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, March 8, 1996, Hispanas Organized for Political Equity [Hope] Education and Leadership Fund's Fifth Annual Symposium is taking place in California's 33d Congressional District in honor of the past and future accomplishments of Latinas.

This year's theme, "A Proud Past * * * A Powerful Tomorrow," is certainly appropriate. As Latinas, we are at a crossroads. Today, we are prouder than ever to be rooted in our cultural traditions. At the same time, we are breaking the glass ceiling and pioneering into areas our mothers never would have dreamed possible. Latinas own major businesses, serve as executives in our Nation's largest corporations, and are being elected to public office in increasing numbers throughout all levels of government. As our accomplishments grow, we continue to fulfill our role as the nurturers and educators of our children.

I am extremely optimistic about our future. In 25 years, it is estimated that Latinos will become the majority population group in California. Our new role tomorrow demands that Latinas continue to tackle new challenges and responsibilities today. HOPE will play a crucial role in preparing Latinas to lead California into the future.

I salute the HOPE Education and Leadership Fund for their commitment to Latinas and our children and, in their honor, proclaim March 8, 1996, as Latina History Day.

TRIBUTE TO DANIEL WILLIAMS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues one of the tireless soldiers in the army of justice and equality—Daniel Williams.

Danny, as he is affectionately known, was honored by the Giblin Association on Sunday, February 18, 1996. Tribute was paid to him for his dedication to a number of communities—labor, civic, and social. Over the years, Danny has taken his place amongst a variety of individuals to ensure that everyone has equal opportunity to live, learn, and succeed.

Most of his work has been done in conjunction with the labor movement. A strong labor activist, Danny has used his experience and opportunities to draw attention to matters that affect the very fiber of our community. He is active with the International Union of Operating Engineers Local 68-68A-68B. He serves this organization as director of community relations. He uses this position to interact with the national organizations of the NAACP, the Urban League, the A. Philip Randolph Institute, as well as other civil rights organizations.

Danny is also active in his local community. He is a member of the Executive Board of the Vailsburg Block Association and the Reynolds Place Block Association. He is a district leader representing the 36th district of Newark's west ward for the Essex County Democratic Committee. Always willing to serve, he is the sergeant-at-arms for the executive board of the Essex County Democratic Committee.

I am proud to have this dedicated citizen in my district. I offer my congratulations and best wishes to Danny and his wife, Bernice.

A BILL TO AMEND THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today, I am cosponsoring a bill introduced by Mr. NORWOOD and Mr. CLAY, to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to allow five historically black graduate professional schools to remain eligible for grant funding under section 326 of title III of that act.

These institutions compete for grant funds made available through the appropriations process. The Secretary of Education selects recipients who are making a substantial contribution to the legal, medical, dental, veterinary or other graduate opportunity for African Americans. The five original institutions, including Morehouse School of Medicine, Meharry Medical College, Clark-Atlanta University, Charles R. Drew Postgraduate Medical School, and Tuskegee University School of Medicine will become ineligible for grant funding after the next appropriations cycle. Although these institutions may still need grant funds and may be making the substantial contribution required under the statute, they will be ineligible simply due to the fact that they have received two 5-year grants.

This bill simply allows these institutions to continue to compete for funds along with other eligible institutions. Rather than terminating their eligibility solely due to timing, the decision will be based on meeting the requirements of the Secretary in determining substantial contributions to the fields outlined above.

The schools which compete for funds under section 326 of title III train 50 percent of the African American physicians, pharmacists and dentists in this country, as well as, 75 percent of African American veterinarians. Many of the medical schools serve large numbers of disadvantaged individuals who have no health insurance and are in dire need of quality health care. In light of the current health care problems facing this country, I believe that Congress should continue to support the important role of historically black graduate professional schools in helping to address this key issue.

TRIBUTE TO GWEN TOWNS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Gwen Towns attended college in her home State of North Carolina where she received a bachelor of science in early childhood education from North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University. Later, she earned a master's degree in guidance and counseling from Brooklyn College, and obtained post master credits from Pace University.

As an advocate for quality education for children and adults, she has taught in New York for several organizations, including the Women's House of Detention and the board of education. In addition, Mrs. Towns has served as a member of various national and local education committees.

Mrs. Towns has been recognized on numerous occasions for her commitment and leadership on issues related to education and her efforts as a community activist. Also, she serves on the board of directors for the Brooklyn Children's Museum, St. Joseph's Home for Children, and president of the Interfaith Medical Auxiliary. She is a member of the NYC chapter of Jack and Jill of America, Inc., Concerned Women of Brooklyn, and an active member of Berean Missionary Baptist Church.

Most importantly, she and Congressman Ed Towns are the proud parents of two children, Assemblyman Darryl Towns and Deidra Towns, and the grandparents of Kiara Towns and Jasmine Towns.

IN HONOR OF MAYOR DENNIS P. COLLINS

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a very distinguished and outstanding citizen from my district. Dennis P. Collins, former mayor of Bayonne, has long understood the importance of community development and service. In recognition of his altruistic efforts, Mayor Collins will be honored by the Bayonne Family YMCA on March 10, 1996, at the 4th Annual Distinguished Service Award Brunch at the Hi-Hat Restaurant in Bayonne.

Tradition and experience are key words when speaking of this truly dedicated citizen. Mayor Collins has been a life-long resident of the city of Bayonne. After proudly serving in the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II, he returned to complete his post-secondary education at St. Peter's College and the State University of New Jersey. His educational accomplishments allowed him to further develop his career in various arenas.

Mayor Collins' successful political career began in 1962 when he was elected the first ward councilman. Four years later, he was elected councilman at large. His leadership, influence, and commitment to the community led the residents of Bayonne to elect him mayor in 1974. As a result of his work and dedication, Mayor Collins was reelected to three terms.

Bayonne and its citizens benefited from the hard work and dedication of Mayor Collins. As mayor, he developed a strong economic policy at a time when the country and State were in recession. He dramatically improved public services and was directly involved in the process of refurbishing many of the city's public parks and facilities.

In his community, Mayor Collins has also played an active role and dedicated many hours of service to various institutions. He has taken part in veterans group activities and is a faithful parishioner at Our Lady Star of the Sea Parish. He has had the pleasure of working with the Knights of Columbus and was a standard bearer of the New Frontier Democrats.

Mayor Collins has worked endlessly to promote a sense of community in Bayonne, and he serves as a role model for our public officials. I am proud to have him as a congressional staff member, and it is with great pleasure that I honor such a special constituent and leader.

BILL REQUESTING FAIR REPRESENTATION ON FEDERAL JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which calls for fair representation on all Federal Judicial Circuit Courts of Appeals.

Currently, only two States, West Virginia and Hawaii do not have representation on their circuit Court of Appeals. In fact, it's been 12 years since Judge Herbert Choy of Honolulu retired from the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. Some States like Montana, have only recently had a resident granted a judgeship. My bill would require that each State have at least one judge appointed to their circuit Court of Appeals. That way, all States would always have representation on the bench. The bill does not affect the President's historic power to appoint Federal judges.

Having each State represented on its respective circuit courts, helps to ensure that justice is blind and impartial. A report entitled *The Long Range Plans For Federal Courts*, completed by the Judicial Conference of the United States in December 1995, noted, "Federal judicial credibility and accountability are fostered when appellate judges are drawn primarily from the region they will serve." This bill would add to the judicial credibility of the courts because each State would have at least one judge representing and understanding its State law, business, and customs.

This is not another law to add to the books. This legislation is about continuing the integrity of our third branch of Government, fairness and representation. I strongly urge my colleagues to support and pass this bill.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, March 6, I was unavoidably absent for rollcalls 45 and 46. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" and "no" respectively.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JON CHRISTENSEN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, due to a family emergency back in Nebraska, I was not present yesterday for three rollcall votes. Had I been present, I would have voted: rollcall vote No. 45, "yes;" rollcall vote No. 46, "yes;" and rollcall vote No. 47, "yes."

THE COST OF OUR NATIONAL DEBT

HON. WILLIAM M. "MAC" THORNBERRY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, as we continue in our struggle to balance the budget and return government power to the States and local communities, I thought it would be a good time to remember what one of America's greatest patriots had to say about the cost of our national debt and the burden it places on current and future generations:

I place economy among the first and most important virtues, and public debt as the greatest of dangers to be feared. To preserve our independence, we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt. We must make our choice between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude. If we run into such debts, we must be taxed in our meat and drink, in our necessities, and in our labors and in our amusements. If we prevent the Government from wasting the labors of the people, under the pretense of caring for them, they will be happy.

These words are drawn from a speech given by Thomas Jefferson shortly after the birth of our country. This speech, sent to me last week by one of my constituents, Mrs. Louis Seewald of Amarillo, TX, should remind us all that we cannot continue the business as usual practice of spending more than we take in.

As Jefferson foresaw, running up a debt serves to enslave the entire Nation. The last 25 years have proven him right. Despite movement toward a plan to balance the budget, the fact of the matter is that we still face a national debt of nearly \$5 trillion. A child born today will have to pay \$187,000 in taxes over his or her lifetime just to pay off interest on the national debt.

If unchecked, the national debt will soon consume nearly 75 percent of our entire budget. This will leave virtually no funds for critical areas such as education, the environment, and crime prevention, and could possibly lead to a tax rate of over 50 percent.

This is not what Jefferson would have wanted from the Government he helped create more than 200 years ago, and it is not what the American people want from the leaders they elect today.

PEPPY MAYER, RECIPIENT OF CALIFORNIA DISTINGUISHED REALTOR AWARD

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the exceptional achievement of Ms. Alberta "Peppy" Mayer, a resident of Fremont in California's 13th Congressional District. Peppy was recently awarded the California Distinguished Realtor Award, which is the highest honor that the California Association of Realtors [CAR] can bestow upon one of its members.

To receive this award, one must have been a California realtor for at least 20 years, dem-

onstrated outstanding service to the CAR for at least 15 of those 20 years, be a CAR honorary director for life, and be a current, active CAR member in good standing. Peppy is all these things and more—she is one of the most committed, talented, tenacious, and energetic people I know.

Peppy Mayer was born in Chicago and lived in both San Francisco and Alameda before settling in Fremont with her husband, Edward Mayer, and their three young daughters. Although she had studied to be a teacher at San Francisco State University, when the family moved to Fremont, she began to look for another career and enrolled in a course in Real Estate. There were few women real estate agents at that time but she soon won a prize for closing the most escrows in the Tri-City area. She has not looked back since.

Peppy has been a member of the California Association of Realtors since 1967 and has served the association in almost every capacity since then. She has been a director of the association for 29 years. In 1976, she became the first woman to serve as board president. In 1981, she became the first woman to chair the legislative committee, and in 1985, she became district 6 regional vice president. In 1980, she was appointed as honorary director for life. She has also been a director of the National Association of Realtors for the last 12 years.

Peppy is the author of numerous publications for both the California Association of Realtors and the National Association of Realtors. She has also received many awards including: Salesman of the Year in 1967, Realtor of the Year in 1977, the CAR's 1980 designation as Honorary Director for Life, the Recognition Award for "A Lifetime of Outstanding Dedication and Service to the Real Estate Industry" in 1991, and she became a life member of the Million Dollar Club in 1973.

As Peppy's business flourished, she still managed to find time to be an active member of the community. She has been the director of the Fremont Chamber of Commerce, making her the first woman to hold this position. She has been a long time member of the fund raising committee for the Fremont Boys Club, and a founding member of the Ohlone College Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. Alberta "Peppy" Mayer for her exceptional professional accomplishments and to congratulate her on being the recipient of the 1995 California Distinguished Realtor Award.

ISRAELI BOMBINGS

HON. SCOTT L. KLUG

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. KLUG. Mr. Speaker, 60 people have been killed over the last 9 days in four suicide-bomb attacks in Israel. We all mourn the loss of nearly 200 people, including 5 Americans, who have died in terrorist incidents since the signing of the Israel-PLO peace agreement at the White House on September 13, 1993. Clearly, the Middle East peace process is now hanging by a thread.

There are some countries whose only interest is in derailing the peace process. The

State Department continues to include Syria on its list of countries accused of sponsoring terrorism. Israel is asking the United States to focus on Syria's connection to the terrorist attacks. Yesterday, Israel's Prime Minister Shimon Peres asked the United States to make clear to Syria that Israel has had enough of guerrilla attacks.

While Syria has expressed the desire to enter into peaceful negotiations with Israel, terrorist groups such as Hamas, continue to keep their headquarters in Damascus. Syria continues to allow weapons and funds from Iran to be used against Israel. If Syria expects to establish a working relationship with the United States, it must cease involvement with terrorist groups and condemn the Israeli bombings.

Syria is not the only external State whose role in the terrorist attacks we should question. Iran, Iraq, and Libya all play a part in the process of working toward peace and their actions should also be closely examined. The peace process cannot progress with countries throughout the Middle East sponsoring terrorism.

Through the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act [MEPPA], the United States is providing \$500 million over 5 years in assistance to the Palestinians. Americans have the right know what the PLO and Chairman Arafat are doing or not doing to discourage these terrorist activities. We need to know that he is truly committed to peace. He shook hands on the White House lawn 2 years ago pledging his commitment, but now he must prove he is a man of his word. He must root up the terrorism that threatens not only the Israeli people, but innocent victims around the world.

I rise today, Mr. Speaker, not only to condemn the horrific acts of terrorism against Israel, but to urge the administration to send a clear, decisive message to those countries that continue to sponsor terrorism. Their permissive behavior on behalf of the terrorist groups Hamas, Jihad, and others, will not be tolerated.

I'm pleased that chairman GILMAN has scheduled hearings on this issue in the International Relations Committee. Now, more than ever, it is crucial for the United States to stand shoulder to shoulder with Israel as we demonstrate our shared commitment to peace.

TRIBUTE TO ARELIS FIGUEROA

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am truly honored to recognize the perseverance of Arelis Figueroa. She has overcome tremendous odds to pursue self-improvement, and in turn has assisted her family members to realize their innate potential.

Arelis migrated to the United States from Puerto Rico at a very early age, along with her five older sisters. Life was not easy for her family, but despite difficulties, she began her odyssey of self-improvement. Her three children, Arelis, Eric, and Nicole have been tremendous sources of inspiration and pride for her. Arelis, the eldest, is the first to receive a 4 year college degree; Eric is a member of the New York City Police Department, and Nicole,

although afflicted with Downs's Syndrome, has distinguished herself in Special Olympic gymnastic events.

Nicole's condition prompted Arelis to learn everything she could about the disease. She decided that learning about the disease and helping others similarly affected would be her calling. As a result, Arelis secured a position with the New York City Board of Education, working with students with special needs at P.S. 72 in Brooklyn.

Through vision, tenacity and a sense of love, Arelis Figueroa has made her world, and the World around her a better place. I am profoundly inspired by her actions and accomplishments, and wish her much success in the future.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND PATENT AND ROYALTY ENFORCEMENT

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, in the din of the battle over balancing the budget, reality can be lost in the shouting. If one accepts as an article of faith that it is of utmost importance that the Federal budget must be balanced, then it must follow that the monumental trade deficits must per force of the exact same logic have the same priority.

Upholding the standard of free markets and free trade is not license to do nothing. The price of freedom is not without cost for either personal liberties or economic freedom. It is a constitutional right under the first amendment that our citizens may petition the Government for redress of grievances. It is also a constitutional prerogative under article 1, section 8, clause 8 "To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors, the exclusive right of their respective writings and discoveries." With this as a backdrop, I would like to explore a problem that a constituent of mine, Salvatore Monte has raised. Mr. Monte's problems involve fundamental questions about the role of our Federal Government in protecting the constitutional rights of our citizens in the context of international trade.

Sal Monte is the president of Kenrich Petrochemical Inc., a family owned business founded after World War II and operating in Bayonne, NJ, since 1961. Sal Monte is an inventor in the proud New Jersey tradition of Thomas Edison and holds numerous patents. Mr. Monte's firm makes organo-metallic compounds. Organo-metallic compounds act as the molecular glue between organic and inorganic materials in the fabrication of complex substances. These chemical compounds are used in everything from rocket fuels, to ammunition, to tires, to cars, to multilayered printed circuit boards, to photocopiers. Mr. Monte's invention is responsible for the durability of videotape and audio tape used in our homes. Some of these chemicals make products biodegradable, others increase electrical conductivity, still others make steel more anticorrosive, plastics stronger, and tires safer. Toy manufacturers use them because they make thermoplastic processing significantly more energy efficient. There is even a national

security concern, since Mr. Monte's chemicals are used to increase the effectiveness and safe handling by our Armed Forces personnel of new generation insensitive ammunition designed to prevent unplanned detonation in Army tanks and aboard Navy ships.

Shortly after his products were introduced in the United States market in 1974, Mr. Monte was approached by officials of Ajinomoto Co. [Ajico] through a trading company named Nitto Shoji, LTD., about licensing his products in Japan. They signed a distributorship agreement on July 30, 1976 to import 46 different patented organometallics manufactured by Kenrich in the United States of America. Nitto Shoji claimed that it was imperative that the products be approved as environmentally safe, and had started the process for the environmental approval of the first Kenrich product to be sold in Japan, Ken-React KR TTS, on July 1, 1976. The KR TTS approval cost Kenrich \$125,000. In accordance with the usual Japanese trade position, Ajinomoto officials impressed upon Mr. Monte the need to have a Japanese manufacturing partner to facilitate the environmental approvals, comply with extraordinarily difficult Japanese quality standards, and gain acceptance by Japanese keiretsu, industrial consumers of the product. Ajinomoto is a \$20 plus billion food processing and fine chemical firm most noted in southeast Asia as the No. 1 producer of MSG—monosodium glutamate. As a result, on January 28, 1980, 15 Kenrich chemicals were licensed for manufacture by the Ajinomoto Co. for exclusive sale in Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea.

For the next 8 years, the Montes were given polite and respectful treatment. By 1984, they had transferred all of Kenrich's technology to Japanese licensing interests. Mr. Monte began to suspect that Ajinomoto was selling vast quantities of the Kenrich licensed product and underreporting sales to avoid paying royalties. Mr. Monte repeatedly requested sales reports, but only received a carefully contrived semi-annual report which diminished in detail with each passing year. There are now over 900 patent applications issued to Japanese companies using the Kenrich products—almost 40 to Canon alone for copier toner, yet the sales are supposedly still under \$1,000,000—even though the yen has doubled in value against the dollar during the contract period. After two decades of doing business in Japan, Kenrich is still receiving only a contract minimum of \$50,000 a year in royalties.

The coordinated assault on Kenrich would sound like paranoid Japan bashing were there not for the painstaking documentation filling dozens of file boxes, indicating the systematic, elaborate, and devious methods employed to deprive Mr. Monte of his intellectual property rights. Among the many efforts against Kenrich include:

The development of knock-off titanate technology based on Kenrich technology by Ajinomoto, Nippon Soda Inc., Tokuyama Soda Ltd., Mitsui Mining and Smelting Ltd., and Kawaken Fine Chemical Co., Ltd. The Japanese have used patent flooding as a technique to obfuscate original patented technology, thus making it difficult for the non-Japanese investor to defend his/her patent rights. Nippon Soda even copied Kenrich's detailed technical literature to explain their Titecoat knock-off product.

An elaborate international exchange of bank securities resulted in the commercial paper of

Kenrich being held by Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank [DKB]. The DKB through CIT, promptly called in Kenrich's loans to precipitate a bankruptcy and gain control of Kenrich's patents used as collateral against the loan.

Extraordinary measures have been taken by Ajinomoto to stack an arbitration panel as required under the 1952 United States-Japanese Arbitration. Moreover, it will require the case to be argued in Japan where patent laws are highly favorable to knock-off products.

Improper recordkeeping and unauthorized sub-licensing by Ajinomoto for the manufacture of the chemicals to companies, such as Junsei Chemical Co., Ltd., and Kawaken Fine Chemicals Co., Ltd., made it impossible for Arthur Andersen Co. to conduct a proper audit under license agreement to determine royalties due Kenrich. The Andersen audit, initiated in October 1992, took 2 years and cost Kenrich \$63,252. Andersen was stonewalled by Ajinomoto and hence, the audit was unusable.

Ajinomoto withheld knowledge of patents filed by Japanese companies such as Sony Corp., on such products as videotape, prior to the 1980 license agreement with Kenrich. This concealed the extensive value of Kenrich's technology to Japan's high technology industries.

Patents were filed in 1995 by Mitsubishi Rayon for high performance carbon fiber advanced composites used in aerospace that contained one of Kenrich's chemicals not licensed to Ajinomoto. Kenrich had discontinued manufacturing this product 15 years ago. Who supplied the pirated chemical? It wasn't Kenrich.

I do not believe that Mr. Monte's case is unusual. It shows how defenseless American small business is in international trade and how little the Federal Government does to protect fair trade. We should not resent the coordinated actions of the Japanese Government, banks, and industry, but we should learn from them. Predatory practices are actionable under American law and we must require that the rights of American citizens are freely and fairly insured in the arena of international trade. I intend to ask the U.S. Trade Representative and the U.S. International Trade Commission to launch an official investigation of this matter.

MOBLEY MOURNS HIS NAVY COMMANDER

HON. JACK KINGSTON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following story for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. This story ran in the Glennville Sentinel on January 11, 1996.

MOBLEY MOURNS HIS NAVY COMMANDER
(By Clinton Oliver)

While flags flew at half-mast in honor of Admiral Arleigh Burke, who died last week at 94 in Bethesda Naval Hospital in Maryland, one Glennville resident was particularly saddened by the passing of this distinguished naval officer. Petty Officer Thurman O. Mobley served with Admiral Burke aboard the U.S.S. Charles Ausburne in the South Pacific during World War II and remembers Burke as a courageous, feisty, and some-

times blustery commander who was highly respected by his men. "This ship is built to fight," Burke once barked to the crew of the Ausburne, "you'd better know how."

The U.S.S. Charles Ausburne was built by Consolidated Steel Corporation of Orange, Texas, and was commissioned November 24, 1942. Mobley boarded the Ausburne in Norfolk, Virginia, in April of 1943, and the next month the ship joined the Pacific Fleet, after passing through the Panama Canal, according to Pentagon records. Mobley and his shipmates of the Ausburne were commended by Admiral William "Bull" Halsey, Commander of Allied Naval Forces in the South Pacific; by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, and by General Douglas MacArthur, Commander of Allied Forces in the Pacific, for action in that theater. They were cited by President Harry S. Truman for action from November 1943 to February 1944.

The Ausburne was Admiral Burk's flagship, and although a number of sailors from Georgia served under Burke on other ships, "I was the only Georgia boy to serve on the same ship with him," Mobley declared. The Ausburne destroyed nine enemy ships and shot down nine aircraft. Mobley and the crew rescued ten survivors of planes forced down at sea and picked up 31 Japanese prisoners from the water, according to Navy records.

Mobley stated that all crew members had two jobs to perform, depending on whether or not the ship was engaged with the enemy—one "combat" job and one "work-a-day" routine job.

Petty Officer Mobley was triggerman on a 20 millimeter artillery piece during combat and a baker at other times. The gun crew had trained by firing at aerial targets on a Pacific island, and once just before an air battle with the Japanese, Mobley was summoned to the bridge of the Ausburne. The officer on the bridge had observed that the Glennville sailor consistently had more hits on aerial targets than any other triggerman. "Mobley," the officer demanded, "we're about to engage the enemy. How do you account for the fact that you have consistently hit more air targets than any triggerman on board?" Mobley quickly recalled his dove-shooting days with a shotgun near Glennville.

"Sir," he retorted, "I keep telling you fellers you're not leading 'em enough." Mr. Mobley was referring to the practice of a hunter aiming slightly ahead of a moving quarry to allow time for the projectile to reach the mark. The officer ordered an appropriate adjustment to the aim-and-fire routine and the change improved the accuracy of the entire crew, Mobley said.

As the ship's baker, Seaman Mobley learned of Admiral Burke's favorite dessert. "About once a month, I baked an apple pie and carried it to his quarters," he said.

After President Eisenhower appointed Admiral Burke Chief of Naval Operations (the top post for a Navy officer), Mobley called his old commander at the Pentagon. "It took me about half a day to get to him," Mobley said, "but they finally put me through." Mobley stated who was calling and congratulated the officer on his high appointment.

"Mobley, Mobley," the admiral mused. "I seem to remember the name, but I can't quite place you."

"I used to be your baker," Mobley informed him.

"APPLE PIE!" the admiral exploded. "You used to bake my apple pies." The two old sailors enjoyed a lengthy visit by telephone. Thereafter, Admiral Burke wrote a short note about once a year to his ex-baker, and always addressed him as "apple pie." The periodic messages ceased about two years ago. Age finally claimed Thurman Mobley's cherished and salty old friend.

During air battles, Japanese pilots routinely held back the last bomb on their aircraft for a suicide dive into allied war ships, slamming into them at about the waterline. "We always made sure we shot down those suicide divers," Mobley said. "We knew if we didn't get them, we were goners for sure." Sometimes downed suicide craft slammed into the ocean so near the Ausburne and with such force that the crash caused a surge of water across the deck that nearly knocked the sailors off their feet, Mobley declared.

At the end of World War II, the U.S.S. Charles Ausburne had steamed a total of 207,000 nautical miles, consumed 10,686,305 gallons of fuel, and visited four continents, and eight ports in the United States. Mobley and his shipmates crossed the International Date Line four times and the equator 16 times. The Ausburne had conducted 32 fueling operations at sea, had gone to General Quarters (complete readiness for battle) 780 times, and had been in three typhoons. Mobley and the Ausburne crew conducted 22 battles against the Japanese Navy in four months.

Petty Officer Thurman O. Mobley was discharged from the U.S. Navy on Thanksgiving Day, 1945. He is retired from the U.S. Postal Service and lives with his wife, Lilla, on Howard Street in Glennville.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Ms. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, due to official business in my district, I was unable to cast votes on Tuesday March 5, and Wednesday March 6. Had I been here, I would have voted as follows: "Yes" on rollcall vote No. 44—H.R. 2778, to provide tax benefits for U.S. troops in Bosnia; "yes" on rollcall vote No. 45—Approval of the Journal; "yes" on rollcall vote No. 46—H.R. 270, the rule for consideration of H.R. 927; "yes" on rollcall note No. 47—H.R. 927, the conference report on the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 927, CUBAN LIBERTY AND DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY (LIBERTAD) ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1996

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, today the House is considering legislation in the wake of the recent attack by the Cuban Air Force on two unarmed civilian aircraft. This outrageous, unprovoked act resulted in the tragic loss of four American lives. I, like most Americans, believe the United States must strongly condemn this act and work to promote a democratic Cuba. Unfortunately, I do not believe that H.R. 927 will accomplish this goal.

This attack clearly illustrates the breakdown of the Cuban Government and the desperation that Fidel Castro faces in trying to hold onto power. The question we must answer is: how best to hasten the end of the Castro regime? Regrettably, the bill before us is not the answer. Isolation has not been successful in

bringing down Castro. It is contrary to the policy we pursued in ending the cold war, and, indeed, it was not the course of action which resulted in the peaceful transition to democracy and market economies in Eastern Europe.

H.R. 927 will also worsen conditions in Cuba and result in greater suffering by the Cuban people who remain hostages of Castro's government. By increasing the hardships of the Cuban people, we are running the risk of increased violence in this already volatile nation, as well as the potential outflow of refugees. In addition, this legislation would allow United States citizens to sue foreign companies which traffic in property confiscated in Cuba. I believe such a provision will swamp already overburdened U.S. courts, and I submit for the record an article from the Washington Post which further details the adverse effects of this measure.

The Cuban Government's action which resulted in the deaths of United States citizens cannot be justified, and I believe it is necessary to put pressure on the Cuban Government to recognize this serious breach of international law, to pay reparations, and to punish those responsible for this heinous act. The President took the necessary initial steps in response. However, H.R. 927 is contrary to our ultimate foreign policy goals. By tightening the embargo, this legislation will only succeed in further isolating the Cuban people, raising tensions, and endangering a peaceful transition to democracy. I voted against the bill last September, I will do so again today. I urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 927.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 3, 1996]

THE GREAT CUBAN EMBARGO SCAM—A LITTLE KNOWN LOOPHOLE WILL ALLOW THE RICHEST EXILES TO CASH IN

(By Louis F. Desloge)

Virtually everyone agrees that President Clinton should retaliate forcefully against Cuba's tragic and murderous downing of two civilian aircraft last weekend. But the least effective and most counterproductive punishment is Clinton's acquiescence to the Helms-Burton bill to tighten the U.S. embargo of Cuba. This legislation, which the White House endorsed last week, albeit with reservations, will only play into Castro's hands by creating an expansive loophole for property claimants, especially wealthy Cuban Americans, to circumvent the embargo.

Jesse Helms and Dan Burton, conservatives whom I admire, are no doubt sincere in their motivation to subvert Castro's rule by applying economic pressure on his regime. However, they may very well achieve just the opposite of what they seek by butressing, not undermining, Castro's support at home and weakening, not strengthening, the embargo's prohibition on trade with Cuba.

The Helms-Burton bill is a slick stratagem. Its stated purpose is to tighten the embargo by allowing Cuban Americans to have the unprecedented right to sue, in U.S. federal courts, foreign companies doing business on land once owned by these exiles. The idea is to discourage foreign business investment in Cuba, thus undermining the island's financial recovery which, the bill's supporters naively hope, will result in a collapse of the Castro regime. The bill's practical consequences are a different story.

A little-noticed provision in the Helms-Burton measure will enable a small group of Cuban Americans to profit from the economic activity occurring in Cuba.

To understand this provision, one must first know who helped write it. As the Balti-

more Sun reported last May, the bill was drafted with the advice of Nick Gutierrez, an attorney who represents the National Association of Sugar Mill Owners of Cuba and the Cuban Association for the Tobacco Industry. Gutierrez acknowledges his involvement, as does Ignacio Sanchez, an attorney whose firm represents the Bacardi rum company. Sanchez told the Sun that he worked on the bill in his capacity as a member of the American Bar Association's Cuban Property Rights Task Force and not as a representative of the rum company.

It is not hard to surmise what these former sugar, tobacco and rum interests will do if and when the law takes effect; sue their competitors who are now doing business in Cuba.

Gutierrez told the Miami Herald last fall as saying that he (and his clients) are eyeing a Kentucky subsidiary of British-American Tobacco (B.A.T.) that produces Lucky Strike cigarettes. B.A.T. has a Cuban joint venture with the Brazilian firm Souza Cruz to produce tobacco on land confiscated from his clients, Gutierrez claims.

Bacardi would be able to sue Pernod Ricard, the French spirits distributor, currently marketing Havana Club rum worldwide. Bacardi claims that Pernod Ricard's rum is being produced in the old Bacardi distillery in the city of Santiago de Cuba.

Here is how this vexatious scheme will work if Helms-Burton becomes law. The former landowner of a tobacco farm files a suit in federal court against British-American Tobacco and seeks damages. If both sides want to avoid prolonged litigation they can reach an out-of-court settlement whereby the former tobacco grower can now share in the profits of the ongoing B.A.T.-Brazilian joint venture in Cuba. Likewise, Bacardi could reach a settlement to get a share of Pernod Ricard's profits from sales of Havana Club internationally.

These agreements do not need the blessing of the U.S. Government. This is the million dollar loophole in Helms-Burton. The bill states: "an action [lawsuit] . . . may be brought and may be settled, and a judgment rendered in such action may be enforced, without the necessity of obtaining any license or permission from any agency of the United States."

What will be the practical result? Foreign companies like Pernod Ricard and British-American Tobacco are unlikely to abandon viable operations in Cuba because of a lawsuit. More likely, these foreign businessmen will agree, reluctantly, to pay off Cuban exiles suing under Helms-Burton. Given the choice of forfeiting millions of dollars invested in Cuba or their financial interests in the United States, the practical business solution might be to give the exiles a cut of the action. Far better to have 90 percent of something than 100 percent of nothing, these businessmen will reason. Allowing Cuban Americans a share of their profits will just be factored in as another cost of doing business.

Indeed, Helms-Burton gives the Cuban exile community a strong financial stake in Castro's Cuba. If the foreign businesses simply withdrew in the face of Helms-Burton, the exiled tobacco, sugar and rum interests would get nothing. But if British-American Tobacco or Pernod Ricard or any other foreign firm now doing business with the Castro regime offers an out-of-court settlement to Cuban American exiles, who is going to turn them down? Given the option, at least some people are going to choose personal enrichment over the principle of not doing business with Fidel. After all, Fidel has been in power for 37 years, and the exiles are not getting any younger.

The Clinton White House is not unaware of the scam at the heart of the bill. Before the

shooting down of the plane, the President had objected to the provisions allowing U.S. nationals to sue companies doing business in Cuba. During last week's conference with Congress, the President's men surrendered and asked for a face-saving compromise: a provision giving the President the right to block such deals later on if they do not advance the cause of democracy in Cuba. But how likely is Clinton to block Cuban Americans in Florida, a key election state, from suing Castro's foreign collaborators later in the final months of an election year? Not very.

The bottom line is that Clinton, in the name of getting tough with Castro, has endorsed a bill that allows the embargo to be evaded and protects Cuban Americans who want to legally cut deals to exploit their former properties in Cuba while the rest of the American business community must watch from the sidelines.

In fact, the legislation could encourage a massive influx of new foreign investment in Cuba. Armed with the extortionist powers conferred by the legislation, former property holders could shop around the world for prospective investors in Cuba and offer them a full release on their property claim in exchange for a "sweetheart" lawsuit settlement entitling them to a piece of the economic action. Thus, the embargo is legally bypassed and everyone laughs all the way to the bank.

Actually, not everyone would benefit. The Clinton-endorsed version of Helms-Burton only exempts the wealthiest cabal of Cuba's former elites from the embargo's restraints. The bill will only allow those whose former property is worth a minimum value of \$50,000 (sans interest) to file suits. And you had to be very rich to have owned anything of that value in Cuba in 1959. If you were a Cuban butcher, baker or candlestick maker, too bad. This bill is not for you.

What could be more useful to Castro in his efforts to shore up his standing with the Cuban people? The spectacle of the U.S. Congress kowtowing to these Batista-era plantation owners and distillers provides Fidel his most effective propaganda weapon since the Bay of Pigs debacle. Castro surely knows that the overwhelming majority of the Cuban people—60 percent of whom were born after 1959—would deeply resent what can be characterized, not unfairly, as an attempt to confiscate their properties and revert control over Cuba's economy to people who symbolize the corrupt rule of the 1950s. Rather than undermining Castro's rule, this bill would drive the people into his camp.

Where is the logic in denying the vast majority of the American people the right to become economically engaged in Cuba if it is extended to only a select, wealthy few? Is the concept of "equal protection under the law" served if non-Cuban Americans are now relegated to the status of second-class citizens? Or is the real intent of this bill to allow rich Cuban exiles the opportunity to get a jump start and thereby head off the "gringo" business invasion certain to follow the demise of the embargo and the inevitable passing of Castro.

Let us put an end to this special interest subterfuge. Whatever obligation the United States had to my fellow Cuban Americans has been more than fulfilled by providing us safe haven and the opportunity to prosper and flourish in a free society. Providing us, once again, another special exemption which makes a mockery of the American Constitution, laws and courts, not to mention making a farce of U.S.-Cuba policy, is an insult to both the American and Cuban people.

If we are going to lift the embargo for a few wealthy exiles then, fine, let us lift it for all Americans. To be fair and consistent,

why not liberate the entire American community to bring the full weight of its influence to bear upon Cuban people? Implementing an aggressive engagement policy to transmit our values to the Cuban people and to accelerate the burgeoning process of reform occurring on the island has a far better chance of ending Castro's rule than the machinations of Helms-Burton.

LEGISLATION TO PROHIBIT IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES OF MEAT PRODUCTS FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION UNTIL CERTAIN UNFAIR TRADE BARRIERS ARE REMOVED

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will put American livestock producers on an equal footing with their European counterparts when it comes to illegal trade barriers. The European Union currently blocks United States beef imports simply because U.S. producers use hormones in the production of the beef. The E.U. also continues to block U.S. pork imports under their so called Third Country Meat Directive claiming that U.S. processing plants do not meet European standards.

These non-tariff trade barriers are in clear violation of the phytosanitary agreements which are part of the GATT. Scientists from around the world have determined that the use of these hormones poses no risk to human health. In 1992, through an exchange of letters, the Europeans agreed that U.S. and E.U. slaughter and processing procedures were essentially identical. The only reason for these bans is to keep U.S. meat out of European markets.

Since 1989, when the hormone ban went into effect, the Europeans have sent over \$2 billion worth of meat products to the United States. During the same period, U.S. exports to the E.U. totaled only \$342 million. Clearly the Europeans have little incentive to expedite the negotiations to end this unreasonable trade barrier.

The GATT agreement should be an effective tool to remove the hormone ban, but the Europeans have shown little commitment to working out these issues. On January 26 of this year, U.S. Trade Representative Kantor initiated formal action in the World Trade Organization against the E.U. on this issue. The European Parliament responded by voting to keep the ban in place. WTO action may take up to 18 months and the only beneficiaries of this delay are the Europeans.

The USDA has estimated that the loss of these markets costs our cattle producers \$100 million per year and our hog producers \$60 million. Clearly at a time when U.S. cattle producers are facing rising feed costs and the lowest prices in recent memory these unfair and trade barriers cannot be tolerated.

Just last week North Dakota hog farmers told me that access to the Asian markets following GATT has helped keep the price of pork stable over the last year. Clearly GATT can work to the benefit of American farmers. However, we need to send a strong message to the Europeans that further delay in opening their markets will not be tolerated.

This legislation is simple. It says that as long as the Europeans keep our meat from their markets they will not have access to U.S. markets. They are taking the resolve of their Parliament to the negotiations. The United States should be taking the resolve of Congress to those same meetings. This legislation sends the message that the U.S. Congress is serious about GATT working to open European markets. I urge my colleagues to join me in giving our trade representatives a valuable tool to meet the Europeans on equal footing.

LEGISLATION TO PROHIBIT IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES OF MEAT PRODUCTS FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION UNTIL CERTAIN UNFAIR TRADE BARRIERS ARE REMOVED

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to introduce legislation that will prohibit all meat imports from the European Union [EU] unless and until the EU lifts its ban on American beef and eliminates the nontariff trade barrier imposed by their "Third Country Meat Directive [TCD]. The EU ban on beef from cattle treated with hormones was put in place on January 1, 1989. Scientists throughout Europe and the world have repeatedly concluded there is no scientific basis for this ban. In fact, after legal challenges by the British Government in 1987 and the European animal health industry association in 1990, the EU admitted that the ban was introduced for political and economic reasons—to curb the growth of Europe's beef supply rather than to protect public health. The EU ban has resulted in lost American beef sales of nearly \$1 billion.

The TCD imposes meat inspection standards on U.S. meat exporting facilities that a wide majority of EU plants do not themselves meet. The United States has the most comprehensive and effective system of food safety management in the world. The TCD is designed and administered strictly to function as trade protection for higher cost, less competitive EU pork production.

The failure of the EU to live up to the 1992 bilateral meat agreement and re-list U.S. beef and pork plants is deeply disturbing. Prior to 1988, over 400 beef and pork plants were certified to export to the EU. Because of the TCD, only a handful of beef and pork plants are currently able to export to the EU. In 1985, the EU was the destination of over 20 percent of U.S. pork exports. Today, U.S. exports to the EU are negligible. The U.S. pork industry conservatively estimates that U.S. producers will lose \$60 million in export revenues during 1996 with losses jumping to approximately \$157 million per year by the year 2000 as EU tariff rate quotas on pork are phased in. Since January 1, 1989, America has allowed meat imports of \$2.1 billion from the EU while U.S. meat exports to the EU totaled only \$342 million. At a time when our cattle producers are struggling with the lowest cattle prices in recent memory and beef and pork producers are becoming more reliant on export markets, it is unconscionable to allow stubborn European bureaucrats to insult our cattle and hog pro-

ducers with these barriers to American beef and pork.

We applaud Secretary Glickman and U.S.T.R. Kantor for initiating action against the EU hormone ban under WTO dispute settlement provisions and for their efforts to open export markets around the world for U.S. meat. However, EU Agriculture Commissioner Fischler has clearly indicated that even if the EU loses the WTO case, which might not be resolved until late 1997, the hormone ban will remain in place.

Although reasonable and prudent negotiation would clearly be preferred to address these trade disputes, our Nation's livestock producers need access to EU markets now. They are demanding a much stronger negotiating tool. My bill will provide a clear and unequivocal message to the EU that further delay will no longer be tolerated. Unless the EU eliminates these unscientific sanitary trade barriers, this legislation will prohibit the entry of all EU meat within 15 days of enactment. Please join me in providing a simple, but very effective negotiating tool to Secretary Glickman and U.S.T.R. Kantor.

BRING BART TO THE AIRPORT

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, last week the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation heard testimony regarding funding of mass transit projects across the country. The subcommittee heard from the united bipartisan Bay Area congressional delegation which supports funding the San Francisco Bar Area Rapid Transit [BART] extension to San Francisco International Airport. As you know, this Congress has supported this project over the years, and I am happy to report that BART is now ready to move forward on construction to provide tens of thousands of travelers quick, convenient, and reliable access to the nation's fifth busiest airport.

The BART extension to San Francisco International Airport is a longstanding regional priority with overwhelming and broad support from the public. Voters in San Mateo County have twice approved ballot measures directing local funds and taxes to be used for the airport extension and all but one of the cities impacted by the project have passed resolutions in support of this project. We have fought the hard battles at the local level. We have reached a regional consensus. We are ready to move forward on the most important and necessary transportation link in the San Francisco Bay area.

Mr. Speaker, local officials and residents in the bay area have made the tough choices in planning and providing local financing for the BART extension to SFO Airport. These decisions were made in an open and public access process at the local level and should be supported here in Washington. I would like to urge my colleagues to continue their support of the BART extension to the San Francisco International Airport.

A recent editorial in the San Francisco Chronicle summed up this issue brilliantly. I respectfully request that this editorial be placed in the RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues.

DON'T STOP THIS TRAIN

Bart's plans to reach San Francisco International Airport by the year 2000 have run into two potentially significant adversaries in the nation's capital. One is the airline industry, which has been concerned that the airport might try to raise landing fees or slap on a ticket surcharge to cover its \$200 million share.

Although the airline industry carries clout on Capitol Hill, we are confident that Congress will not be swayed by a selfish pitch against a project of such importance. Besides, the industry may eventually realize that this huge step in convenience to its passengers is well worth a relatively modest investment.

A more unsettling development is the effort of a handful of peninsula naysayers to resurrect the battle they clearly lost at the local level. Their testimony before the House Appropriations Transportation subcommittee last week may have given some legislators the impression that the Bay Area is still debating how to best provide mass-transit service to the airport.

And Congress may be reluctant to commit \$700 million when the issue remains unsettled.

Well, the matter is settled.

After years of torturous deliberation, there now is an overwhelming consensus on a plan that would put a BART station just outside the International Terminal. It would get at least half the passengers within a five-minute walk to a ticket counter and it would have a light-rail connection to other terminals. It is a good compromise.

It's time to get on with it. Opponents of the airport BART station are living in a dream world if they think that derailing the project will suddenly lead Congress to shift the money over to Cal-Train. The proposed \$87 million fiscal 1997 federal contribution to the BART project would almost surely be scooped up by another legislator for another region.

We trust that the subcommittee members, having seen the strong support of six Bay Area members of Congress, will realize that the fighting is finished. This train is on the move.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE
GREEK AMERICAN MONTHLY

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to The Greek American Monthly on the occasion of the first anniversary of this outstanding publication, and to congratulate my colleague from southwestern Pennsylvania, Congressman RON KLINK, who has been awarded The Greek American Monthly's first annual Hermes Award.

The Greek American Monthly is a periodical dedicated to promoting, preserving, and perpetuating Greek culture, history, and heritage. It also serves as a timely source of information on issues of importance to people of Greek ancestry throughout the world. I am proud to say that The Greek American Monthly is based in Pittsburgh, PA, which is part of my congressional district.

The Greek American Monthly has accomplished a great deal in its first year. In just 1 short year its readership has grown from 2,000 to nearly 30,000, and it has attracted readers from all over the world. It is linking

members of the Greek community around the world in a new way. Its focus on content has resulted in a journal filled with important world news and cultural events from around the globe. I anticipate only continued and greater success for The Greek American Monthly in the future as more and more members of the Greek community—and other people in the United States and abroad—become acquainted with this excellent publication. The publisher and staff have produced an outstanding publication.

I also want to congratulate Congressman RON KLINK, who has been awarded The Greek American Monthly's first annual Hermes Award for his promotion of Greek culture and of issues of interest to the Greek-American community. Congressman KLINK, who has Greek forebearers, was chosen for the Hermes Award because he has introduced legislation of great interest to the Greek-American community, and because he has been tireless in his advocacy for issues before Congress that are important to the Greek-American community—issues like the partition of Cyprus and the treatment of ethnic Greeks in Albania.

In closing, I want to congratulate Mr. Gregory C. Pappas, editor and publisher of The Greek American Monthly, and the staff of this fine publication on the first anniversary of its founding, and I want to commend them for selecting Congressman RON KLINK as the first recipient of The Greek American Monthly's annual Hermes Award.

MARIETTA'S "MIRACLE"

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I encourage my fellow colleagues to read the following editorial from the Marietta Daily Journal which describes the wonderful opportunities Habitat for Humanity has offered many of my constituents. I have volunteered for Habitat in my district and can attest that it is a very rewarding experience to see future homeowners alongside public-spirited citizens. Furthermore, it is a program that combines prayer with practical help.

American-style volunteerism is proven every day by those noble individuals who are willing to give their time to make others' lives better. In the American tradition of volunteerism and charity, I would encourage all of my friends and colleagues in the House to get involved with Habitat in their own communities, as well.

[From the Marietta Daily Journal, Feb. 28, 1996]

MARIETTA'S "MIRACLE"

Many people lament the plight of the homeless, but leave to others the hard work of housing the less fortunate. Not so those involved with Habitat for Humanity.

Since the establishment of its first Cobb County branch in 1986, Cobb Habitat has built or rehabilitated 54 homes: 22 in Power Springs, 16 in Marietta, nine in Acworth, four in Kennesaw, two in Smyrna and one in Austell.

Now the group is in the process of acquiring 11 properties in one of Cobb's most drug- and crime-ridden neighborhoods. The project has been christened "The Marietta Miracle: Roosevelt Circle Renewal," and is focused on

the Roosevelt area, where drug dealers, prostitutes and vacant houses have blighted what was once a fairly typical working-class community and where law-abiding residents sometimes are afraid to leave their houses.

The targeted properties consist of a variety of vacant lots and dilapidated duplexes. Habitat will buy the properties, refurbish the duplexes and build single-family homes on the vacant lots. The upshot is that when the project is complete, up to 18 families will have new homes.

As with all Habitat projects, the new owners will be picked from a pool of qualified families based on need, their willingness to work in a partnership and their ability to repay the 15-year loans used to finance a house. Only those with incomes are considered as prospective owners. Those chosen also must undergo a rigorous interview process and put in 300 hours of "sweat equity" on Habitat construction projects.

"It'll be a big leap of faith for the families that will move into the homes," said Craig Satterlee, Cobb Habitat's executive director. "Our mission is to eliminate poverty housing in Cobb by building new homes and rehabilitating existing homes. There is no place more in need than Roosevelt Circle."

The project is expected to cost \$730,000, of which \$400,000 already has been pledged by local churches and businesses, including eight Catholic churches, St. Catherine's Episcopal, St. James Episcopal, Home Depot, Crawford & Co., the Cobb Board of Realtors, and students at Kennesaw State College.

"Far more important than the economics is the spirit of giving of yourselves. That's what makes a good community," said U.S. House Speaker Newt Gingrich, R-east Cobb, at Saturday's kickoff for the "Marietta Miracle" at First Baptist Church of Marietta. "Habitat doesn't give to the poor—it involves the poor in creating a better life for themselves."

And as Marietta Ward 5 Councilman James Dodd put it: "Other people in the [Roosevelt Circle] community will see these homes and will use them as a model to upgrade theirs."

Hopefully, the Habitat project will have a ripple effect in the community, as its others have so many times before. And hopefully, those ripples will continue to widen.

CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVE ACT OF
1996

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Citizen Representative Act of 1996.

For years, it has been widely recognized that deep flaws and gaping loopholes in the way campaigns are paid for in America have amplified the importance of well-heeled special interest groups, reduced the clout of small individual contributors, and favored wealthy candidates while effectively silencing the voices of citizens unable to raise the large sums of money needed to mount a campaign for Congress.

Citizens across the country and many here in Congress understand that our system for financing campaigns in this country is broken and needs to be fixed. Skyrocketing campaign costs discourage everyday Americans from running for public office. Small, individual campaign contributions are crowded out by big money contributions from political action committees [PAC's]

I believe the best way to accomplish meaningful campaign finance reform and make Congress more accountable to the public is to encourage congressional candidates to raise more of their campaign funds from small contributions from individual donors.

The bill I am introducing today motivates candidates to rely on small contributions in two primary ways: funds from a voluntary checkoff of Federal tax returns will go toward a Citizen Representative Fund established at the Treasury Department to finance voter communications vouchers for candidates agreeing to observe the bills spending limits; and ceilings imposed on campaign spending from PAC's and large contributions will increase the importance of small donations.

Enacting lobby reform legislation and tightening gift rules have generated momentum we now should harness to pass real, comprehensive campaign finance reform. We have a unique opportunity to invigorate our democratic process, return power to voters across the country, and restore faith in the Congress. We must not let this moment pass.

If we fail to act, we will be preserving a system stacked in favor of wealthy individuals while preventing many potential candidates from getting a seat at the campaign table. Last month, press reports indicated that 11 House candidates each have used at least \$100,000 of their own money to finance their 1996 campaigns, and 26 candidates have put at least \$50,000 of their personal funds toward their races.

A hefty bank account should not be a prerequisite for running for Congress. That's why the bill I am introducing today restricts to \$25,000 personal contributions a candidate can make to his own campaign if the candidate wants to be eligible to receive the benefits provided in the bill.

The bill also tames the powerful influence of PAC's. Last summer, the public interest watchdog group Common Cause released a study indicating that in the first half of the 1995 contributions from PAC's accounted for large chunks of House candidates' total campaign funds. The legislation I am introducing today requires candidates agreeing to the bill's spending caps to limit their expenditures from PAC's to 15 percent of their total spending. That's a maximum of \$90,000 from PAC's.

To ensure that voters get the facts about candidates running for House seats, the bill makes participation in two nonpartisan debates a requirement for receiving communications vouchers. Our democracy is fueled by full and open discussions of the important issues facing our Nation, and all candidates should communicate their positions to the voters so that well-informed decisions can be made.

I have long believed that individual citizens should have more of a voice in campaigns for Congress. My bill expands the participation of everyday Americans in political campaigns through the voluntary checkoff and the emphasis on small contributions. I am hopeful that the House Oversight Committee will act on this legislation.

As people around the world strive to build democracies in States where ballots once listed only one choice for seats in a bureaucracy unconcerned with the needs of its own citizens, we need to increase participation in the electoral process here at home to maintain a healthy democratic system that is responsive to all Americans.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ABE LEBEWOL

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of my constituents and to mourn his tragic and premature death.

New York truly suffered a devastating loss this week with the death of Abe Lebewohl. On Monday, March 4, his life was cut short when a robber shot him twice as he went to the bank to make the daily deposit for his deli.

Mr. Lebewohl founded and owned the Second Avenue Deli where he will always be remembered as a hard worker, a brilliant businessman, an enlightened employer, and a distinguished community leader. A Holocaust survivor, he started the deli in 1954 as a 12-seat diner. After 42 years of hard work, Mr. Lebewohl built it to the current 250-seat restaurant that is known all over the world. Not only did the community lose a wonderful man and a great entrepreneur, but also one of the last links to the historic old Jewish neighborhood of the Lower East Side.

Abe Lebewohl greeted people by name, gave free sandwiches to homeless people or to anyone out of work, and supplies nourishment to workers on strike. He made everyone feel like family, never hesitating to give a helping hand when they were down on their luck.

The Second Avenue Deli has become one of their most popular landmarks in New York City. Almost every day, famous people come to eat and tourists often line up around the block in order to taste one of Abe's sandwiches or his soup. But more than anything, Abe's deli was a part of his community. It was his neighbors, employees, and family who stood outside of the deli on Monday to mourn his passing.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask that my colleagues join me in sending our deepest condolences to Abe's wife, Eleanor, his daughters, his grandchildren, his employees, and his friends on this most devastating loss.

HATRED MARKS PAPER TRAIL

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, during these political primaries, it is important that the American public has as much information on the candidates as possible. In pursuit of that goal, I am submitting for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article written for the Jerusalem Post on past statements made by Pat Buchanan.

[From The Jerusalem Post, Feb. 23, 1996]

HATRED MARKS PAPER TRAIL

Pat Buchanan has toned down his comments, but hasn't backed down, Elli Wohlgerlenter reports.

Pat Buchanan's upset victory in the New Hampshire primary on Tuesday has once again focused heightened attention on the man and his words, and on the people surrounding him in his campaign.

When two staffers in two days last week had to step down for questions that were

raised over their ties to white supremacists, it came as no surprise to Jews here and in the US who remembered what Buchanan used to say and write, before he toned down his rhetoric when he began running for president in 1992.

It goes back to the 1970s, when what began as a trickle—a snide comment here, a hard-line position advocated there—soon started snowballing until, on the eve of the Gulf war in 1990, a mini-war broke out over flagrant and vicious antisemitic comments made by Buchanan.

To recap a few: In 1976, when the Ford administration proposed selling arms to Egypt, Buchanan urged Congress not to "hearken * * * to the counsel of the Jewish lobby and its Washington representative Henry Jackson."

In 1977, when president Jimmy Carter endorsed legislation against the Arab boycott of Israel, Buchanan objected and warned that Israel would be blamed as a result when Americans lost their jobs.

He later maintained that Americans were asking "why the U.S. is siding with three million Israelis instead of 100 million Arabs who have oil."

In 1981, he wrote, "Many Americans are growing bone-weary with carrying the diplomatic, economic and military cost of underwriting Menachem Begin's policies."

Throughout the 1980s, Buchanan exhibited a fiery and indignant pose in a campaign to defend former Nazis, whomever they were and however evil their prior deeds.

As early as 1977 he wrote of Hitler: "Though Hitler was indeed racist and antisemitic to the core, a man who without compunction could commit murder and genocide, he was also an individual of great courage, a soldier's soldier in the Great War, a political organizer of the first rank, a leader steeped in the history of Europe, who possessed oratorical powers that could awe even those who despised him."

From this followed his strong defense of Nazi criminals, and his denunciation of the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, which pursues Nazi criminals: "You've got a great atrocity that occurred 35, 40 years ago * * * Why put millions of dollars [into] investigating that?"

There were other remarks he made about targets of war-crimes allegations, including:

When the U.S. apologized to France for sheltering Klaus Barbie, the "Butcher of Lyon," Buchanan complained: "To what end all this wallowing in the atrocities of a dead regime?"

He campaigned against the deportation to the Soviet Union of Karl Linna, who ran a Nazi death camp in Estonia, when the US Court of Appeals ruled that there was overwhelming evidence of his guilt.

On the isolating of Kurt Waldheim: "The ostracism of Kurt Waldheim [has] an aspect of moral bullying and the singular stench of selective indignation."

And of course, there was his spirited defense of Ivan Demjanjuk and his statement that he could never get a fair trial in Israel.

Alan Ryan Jr., former head of OSI at the Justice Department, said then that "Pat Buchanan is going to bat for any Nazi war criminal in the US," and called him "the spokesman for Nazi war criminals in America. His campaign on behalf of these people is so infused with distortions and misrepresentations of the facts that it's almost impossible to engage in any sort of response. He simply piles lie upon inaccuracy upon surmise upon personal attack."

Not content to defend Nazis, Buchanan shifted to questioning aspects of the Holocaust. Gas chambers could not have killed human beings, he wrote, because "in 1988, 97 kids, trapped 400 feet underground in a Washington, DC, tunnel while two locomotives

spewed diesel exhaust into the car, emerged unharmed."

And finally, an attempt was made to discredit survivors themselves. "Since the war, 1,600 medical papers have been written on 'The Psychological and Medical Effects of the Concentration Camps on Holocaust Survivors.' This so-called 'Holocaust Survivor Syndrome' involves 'group fantasies of martyrdom and heroics.'"

Writing in the January 1991 issue of Commentary, Joshua Muravchik responded: "What can Buchanan possibly be talking about here? Can he furnish a bibliography of, say, the first 100 of these '1,600 medical papers'? And do quotation marks diminish the sewer-level bigotry of the reference to 'fantasies and martyrdom'?"

His antisemitic and anti-Israel statements continued to build over the years.

He called the Democratic Party the "dippered poodle of * * * the Israeli lobby";

Called Capitol Hill in Washington "Israeli-occupied territory";

Called the massacre of Palestinians by Lebanese Christians in Sabra and Shatilla the "Rosh Hashana Massacre," and the "the Israel army is looking toward a blackening of its name to rival what happened to the French army in the Dreyfus affair";

Said of the Vietnamese "Boat People": "Can one imagine what a cauldron of boiling rage the Senate would be if—instead of Vietnamese—there were Jews in those boats?"

In protesting the alleged blasphemy of the film "The Last Temptation of Christ," asked: "Would [Jack] Valenti, [chief executive officer of the Motion Picture Association of America] employ his eloquence to defend a film portraying Anne Frank as an oversexed teenager fantasizing at Auschwitz on romancing some SS guards?"

He also chided the New York Times for not criticizing the film strongly enough: "We have a 'newspaper of record' that can sniff out antisemitism in some guy turning down a kosher hot dog at the ballpark."

In the protest over the Catholic convent at Auschwitz, Buchanan wrote on September 24, 1989: "The slumbering giant of Catholicism may be about to awaken. * * * When Cardinal John O'Connor seeks to soothe the always irate Elie Wiesel by reassuring him that 'there are many Catholics who are antisemitic. * * * It's deep within them,' when he declares this 'is not a fight between Catholics and Jews,' he speaks for himself. But not afraid, your eminence; just steps aside, there are bishops and priests ready to assume the role of defender of the faith."

When president George Bush asked Congress to delay for four months the \$10 billion in loan guarantees, Buchanan wrote on September 18, 1991: "Even if his veto of the guarantees is overridden, he will have won high marks for courage and exposed Congress for what it has become, a Parliament of Whores incapable of standing up for US national interests, if [the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee] is on the other end of the line."

Perhaps his most outrageous statement came shortly after Iraq's Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait. On the CNN show "The McLaughlin Group" of August 26, 1990, two months after he made the comment on the same program about Congress being "Israeli-occupied territory," Buchanan made this infamous remark:

"There are only two groups that are beating the drums for war in the Middle East: the Israeli Defense Ministry and its amen corner in the US."

The remark generated an outpouring of condemnation from Jewish groups across America. It was a new kind of charge from Buchanan, one that Anti-Defamation League national director Abraham Foxman said lifted

ed Buchanan's "characteristic anti-Israel rhetoric to new and graver heights."

Later in the program, Buchanan said: "The Israelis want this war desperately because they want the US to destroy the Iraq war machine. They want us to finish them off. They don't care about our relationship with the Arab world."

Refuting the charge of antisemitism, Buchanan said: "Were I expressing such views * * * I wouldn't have lasted 10 minutes in a profession where I have reveled, on and off, for 30 years. The newspapers that carry the Buchanan column don't print hate literature."

The charge of antisemitism, he wrote, "is used to frighten, intimidate, censor and silence; to cut off debate; to so smear men's reputations that no one will listen to them again without saying, 'Say, isn't he an anti-semiter?'"

Buchanan confessed in that column that, "yes, a change has taken place" in his attitude toward Israel as compared with the time "from June of '67 * * * until I went back into the White House in 1985," a time he claimed to be "an uncritical apologist for Israel, a Begin man all the way, defending everything from the attack on the Iraqi reactor to the invasion of Lebanon. I thought they were terrific friends."

"And yes, a change has taken place. For many reasons."

"Among them: The manipulation of the traitor Jonathan Pollard to systematically loot the secrets of the most generous friend Israel will ever have. The gratuitous brutality against Palestinian old men, women, teenagers and children. The Good Friday land grab at the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem. The shipment of cluster bombs to the Stalinist Mengistu regime in Ethiopia. The caustic cutting cracks about my church and the popes from both Israel and its amen corner in the US."

Foxman issued a statement saying, "While Buchanan's attack on Jews and Israel are nothing new, they appear to be an obsession. He is obsessed with Jonathan Pollard, but not with the Walker spy ring. Obsessed with the deaths of Palestinians who are waging war on the Jewish state, but not with the cold-blooded mustard-gas massacre of 5,000 Iraqi Kurds by Saddam Hussein. He dismisses the murder of millions of Jews during the Holocaust but derides the Office of Special Investigations for pursuing Nazi war criminals."

"He claims that the newspapers that carry his column 'do not print hate literature.' True, they rarely do. But today, every newspaper which ran Pat Buchanan crossed that boundary."

Among the papers carrying his column that day was the New York Post. In an unprecedented display of criticism, an editorial by editorial editor Eric Breindel, appearing opposite Buchanan's column, cited his previous antisemitic remarks and innuendos, and explained why the paper felt it had to publicly distance itself from one of its own regular columnists:

"What concerns us is Buchanan's attitude toward Jews as a group. When homosexual activists demonstrated against John Cardinal O'Connor at St. Patrick's Cathedral, desecrating that sacred place, Buchanan wrote a blistering column denouncing the demonstration. Indeed, the condemnation, in this instance, was widespread."

"But only Buchanan managed, somehow, to drag Jews into the discussion. He chided the New York Times for relegating its news story on the St. Patrick's incident to Page B3. And he asked rhetorically whether the Times would have been so restrained 'had a synagogue been so desecrated.'"

"How did synagogues enter the picture? Was it impossible for Buchanan to write a

column about the sacrilege at St. Patrick's Cathedral without a snide reference to synagogues?"

It concluded: "When it comes to Jews as a group—not Israel, not US-Israeli relations, not individual Jews—Buchanan betrays an all-too-familiar-hostility." A month later on "the McLaughlin Group," Buchanan lashed back at the ADL, saying the organization, in a "pre-planned, orchestrated smear campaign," was calling newspapers around the country and "threatening them" if they didn't cease publications of his columns, which was being carried by 180 newspapers.

The ADL denied calling "a single editor to request the removal of Buchanan's column, nor would we. Buchanan knows that, and he knows that league is against censorship of any kind." Buchanan, Foxman said, "employed the same 'big lie' tactics perfected by the Nazis during World War II."

Buchanan continued his Israel-bashing after the Gulf war. On March 13, 1991, he wrote: "Israel is not Syria, she is not Iraq, she is not Iran. But she is not our 'strategic asset' either."

"As the Gulf war demonstrated, she is a strategic albatross draped around the neck of the US."

The New Republic, on October 15, 1990, wrote: "The virulence of Buchanan's comments on the Jews, the indifference to evidence, the inflamed rhetoric, the rich conspiratorial imagination, the mystical certainty of rightness, the appetite for enemies, are not characteristic only of his opinions about Israel and the Jews. He is a connoisseur of intolerance. It is proof of the tolerance of America, if proof is needed, that this disgraceful man ranges through the corridors of power and lives in our midst as a star."

When his campaign for the 1992 election got under way, Buchanan's rhetoric softened, and continued in that manner while he waited to run again this year.

"He's a different person today in terms of what he's saying," Foxman said yesterday. "The language is a lot different. He used to speak of Christian values, Christian America. Now it's Judaio-Christian values. But the baggage of the past is still with him. He has not apologized for his anti-Israel, antisemitic and Holocaust-denial statements, he has not retracted them and he has not repudiated them."

The Jewish community, Foxman said, "is concerned, and will be concerned, but there is no panic yet."

He said he didn't think "a racist will be able to maintain the support of the mainstream," but the problem so far has been that "the media has not asked the questions yet. He has not been challenged. If he moves into the mainstream, the media will seriously challenge him, and then will see the response of the American public."

GEORGIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PASSES H.R. 850

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the Georgia House of Representatives passed a resolution asking the United States Congress to reevaluate the sale of the Southeastern Power Administration [SEPA].

I submit Georgia house resolution 850 for the Congress' careful consideration.

GEORGIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESOLUTION 850

H.R. No. 850—By: Representatives McCall of the 90th, Powell of the 23rd, Hanner of the

159th, Reaves of the 178th, Channell of the 111th and others

A RESOLUTION

Urging the United States Congress to reject the proposal to sell the facilities used to generate electric power marketed by the Southeastern Power Administration; and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, a proposal has been made to the United States Congress to sell facilities used by the Southeastern Power Administration (SEPA) which is headquartered in Elbert County, Georgia; and

WHEREAS, these facilities, which include nine hydroelectric dams, provide electric power and reservoirs for Georgia; and

WHEREAS, all of these facilities, operated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers, also provide the public and needed fish and wildlife resources, municipal, industrial, and agricultural water supplies, flood control, reservoir, and downstream recreational uses, and river water level regulation; and

WHEREAS, such proposed sale would give too little assurance that these assets will be administered with due consideration to the purposes of the facilities not related to power production, such as water supply, flood control, navigation, recreation, and environmental protection; and

WHEREAS, the revenue from the electricity generated by the hydroelectric dams exceeds the retirement obligations of the construction bonds and costs of operation and maintenance for these facilities; and

WHEREAS, many Georgians served by these facilities could likely experience significant rate increases in electricity and water as a result of this sale.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES that the members of this body urge the United States Congress to reevaluate the negative impacts of this proposal and avoid any transfer of federal dams, resources, turbines, generators, transmission lines, and related power marketing association facilities.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to transmit an appropriate copy of this resolution to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the presiding officer of the United States Senate, and members of the Georgia congressional delegation.

IN HOUSE, Read and Adopted February 2, 1996.

ROBERT E. RIVERS, JR.,
Clerk.

TRIBUTE TO RABBI MORTON F. YOLKUT

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Morton F. Yolkut, who will become the new rabbi of the Shaare Shamayim-Beth Judah synagogue in northeast Philadelphia.

Rabbi Morton Yolkut was born in St. Louis, MO, and was ordained by the Hebrew Theological College of Skokie, IL. He holds a Bachelor of Arts cum laude degree from Roosevelt University in Chicago and a Master of Arts in American history from Northwestern University.

Prior to coming to Shaare Shamayim-Beth Judah, Rabbi Yolkut served as rabbi of Congregation B'nai David in Southfield, MI for 18

years. He also served as rabbi of Congregation Anshe Kanasses Israel in Chicago for 5 years. In Michigan, he served as vice president of the Michigan Board of Rabbis and was the Orthodox columnist for the Detroit Jewish News. Rabbi Yolkut also served on the Chaplaincy Commission of Sinai Hospital in Detroit and delivered papers on Jewish medical ethics to physicians and staff at local hospitals and conferences.

On a national level, Rabbi Yolkut is a member of the Rabbinical Council of America and an active member of the Federation of Traditional Rabbis. He serves on the national Rabbinic Cabinets of State of Israel Bonds, the United Jewish Appeal, the ORT Committee and the Jewish National Fund.

I am pleased to join the more than 700 families that comprise the Shaare Shamayim-Beth Judah congregation in welcoming Rabbi Yolkut to the Northeast Philadelphia Jewish community. I am sure he will serve his synagogue and his community with honor and distinction.

HONORING BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, an organization which for years has been instrumental in the development of America's youth.

Through an array of programs, an expert staff, and a dedicated corps of volunteers, boys and girls clubs provide services to over 2 million children throughout this country. In doing so, boys and girls clubs instill in our Nation's children sound character and superior values. They provide a foundation from which the youth of today may become the leaders of tomorrow.

The future of America's children, however, remains precarious. In our society, children are confronted with the difficult task of overcoming many obstacles which threaten their development. Drugs and alcohol are ever present. Crime and violence are tragically abundant. Yet, Boys and Girls Clubs of America continued to steer children along the path of opportunity, hope, and success. For this I commend them. Their work is indeed a testament to what's right with America.

On September 20, 1995, Mr. Arnold Burns delivered remarks before a congressional breakfast which honored the Boys and Girls Clubs' Youth of the Year finalist. His comments were clearly indicative of the boys and girls clubs' commitment to serving our country's children. In recognition of this outstanding service, I respectfully submit that his remarks be entered into the RECORD.

1995 CONGRESSIONAL BREAKFAST
(By Senator Thurmond)

Representative Steny Hoyer, Mr. George Grune, the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Robbie Callaway, the Senior Vice President, Melvin Laird, Arnold Burns, one of the outstanding lawyers of this nation, Judge Freeh, all of the distinguished guests, and ladies and gentlemen, I'm very honored to be here on this occasion. Now, as a Senator, there are a lot of events you are asked to attend. I'm always pleased to attend this breakfast. It's the twelfth year.

I'm a strong believer in the Boys & Girls Clubs of America. There's no more important resource than our children. Boys & Girls Clubs of America work to help protect and promote that resource. This is an organization that is making a difference in the lives of tens of thousands of at risk teens. It provides parks and recreational activities, a safe haven from the mean streets, teaches kids the importance of work and responsibility, works to get kids into schools, into jobs, off welfare roles, out of public housing and away from the temptations of a life of crime.

The Boys & Girls Clubs of America is an organization on the move, serving more children each year. Thirteen years ago, they served approximately one million kids. This year, they are serving more than 2.2 million boys and girls. More than 1,700 clubs are in the United States. Last year, they averaged an opening of one new club every three days. This is a group that seeks continued growth. By the year 2001, the Boys & Girls Clubs of America aims to have 1,000 new clubs, 1 million new members, over 3 million kids involved in productive activities.

The Boys & Girls Clubs of America is one of the most effective organizations in the nation for supporting our children. It is an organization worthy of the support of everyone in this room. As members of Congress, we are in the position to help the Boys & Girls Clubs and our children. We can support legislation that is beneficial to the Boys & Girls Clubs. One example is the current crime bill. The Boys & Girls Clubs of America is seeking 100 million dollars out of the crime bill over the next five years. The Board of Directors of the Boys & Girls Clubs will match that 100 million from the crime bill. That is 200 million dollars pumped directly into the future of our nation's children.

By attending this breakfast, each of you is demonstrating your support for a worthwhile cause. I urge you to continue to help the Boys & Girls Clubs of America. You can do nothing more worthy. We are proud of the Boys & Girls Clubs of America and we're going to keep on working to make it bigger and stronger every year. Good luck, God bless you and God bless the Boys & Girls Clubs of America and God bless our country.

CONGRESSMAN STENY HOYER

One problem with the Strom and Steny show is that I have to follow Strom Thurmond. Thurmond and Hoyer, that sounds like a good name for a firm at some point in time. Strom's show has been running a lot longer than mine, as you know, but I'm always amazed at the energy, his commitment and the verve that he brings to life and the endeavors which he undertakes. And Senator, I want you to know what an honor and privilege it is to co-chair this breakfast on a continuing basis with you. George Grune, your leadership is critically important. General Burns, you've seen General Burns up here, he looks a lot like Colin Powell. I asked him if he was running for President. He's got those four stars on his lapel, here. I'm sure it's got to have something to do with that. He is outranked, of course, at his table by Secretary Laird and the Secretary is keeping him in line, luckily, so they'll be peaceful. Pete Silas, thank you for all you've done and your leadership. We look forward to working with you on a continuing basis. My friend, Robbie Callaway. I think we ought to give Robbie Callaway a big round of applause for the outstanding leadership he brings to this effort on a regular basis. Ken Gordon is here today, too.

Six or seven of the top law enforcement officials in our nation are here. We have Louis Freeh and a group of his distinguished colleagues. They're the ones who lock up and help convict those who break the laws in our

country, to keep our communities and streets and schools safe. That's their job. We ask them to do that. They're people that sometimes themselves risk their life and limb to do so. They're here this morning and I reflect on why and what message that brings us. They're here because unless parents and Boys & Girls Clubs leaders and other youth leaders all over this country do their job, they know they can't lock up enough people. God bless them and you ladies and gentlemen of the Boys & Girls Club, God bless you. Senator Thurmond is correct because you do God's work.

This is the first line of defense. This is the first line in a battle we all must wage if we are to stop the crime and the violence and the drugs from taking over our streets—our children. And that, ladies and gentlemen is what it's all about.

I am very, very proud to be here with two people who symbolize what is the first line and the best line and ultimately the line that will get us to where we need to be—two parents who all America, and indeed all the world applauded just a few days ago.

Lou Gehrig had the kind of character that all the world would admire. Let us thank God that his record was equaled and surpassed by another individual who had the character of which we can all be proud and say, "He was worthy of Lou Gehrig". But, why was it so? It was so because Vi and Cal Ripken Sr. gave him the leadership and the character and the understanding that gave him the will and the strength of character to persevere in the face of pain, the face of frustration, the face of being tired. We all get tired. Cal Ripken, Jr. rose and he said, effectively, "My Dad and Mom said to go to work every day and do the best you can." Is there a more powerful, potent message to be given to young people than that message? God bless Vi and Cal Ripken, Sr. We're proud of you and proud of what you've done. By the way, they're from Maryland.

I know if you'll allow me four more minutes, I will close with this. I hope all of you have read the books left for you. There is a young woman sitting at my table who is typical of all of the young people we come here today to honor. She's a success story. Not just the kind of success story we read about every day, but also a success story of the Boys & Girls Clubs of America. She's from Dallas. She's a young woman. She's an African American woman and a true success story. Read her quote. She says, "I am proud to tell my story. One of struggle and hardship, but also one of triumph and achievement." LaWanda Jones, that's what it's all about because, there are a lot of young people who don't have a Vi and Cal to lift them up, to nurture them, to protect them, to give them the kind of internal mechanism and compass that they need to succeed.

And so, as Todd Green said, one word came to mind when he thinks of Boys & Girls Clubs, and that's "family * * * family". All of us are extended family for an awful lot of young people who need the kind of nurturing and caring and courage given by Cal and Vi to Cal, Jr. Each of you in this room is a part of that caring family of America that ultimately will be the difference. Not the government, it won't happen in government. Government can help. I am one who believes that government needs to be a partner. I'm one who believes that we need to marshal our resources in the form of, yes, paying taxes and applying those to good efforts. But, in the final analysis, we will not solve the problems of making sure America's future is secure and the security of our young people is assured if it's not through our families and through us, individually, caring for our young people. That's what Boys & Girls Clubs of America do. Brooke Kersey said, "In

good times and bad times, the Boys & Girls Clubs have been my life line." You do God's work. I am proud to be a part of all of you. Thank you.

"CAPTAIN" ARNOLD I. BURNS

Good morning. Thank you very much for your kind invitation. I'm delighted to be here with the distinguished members of law enforcement community mentioned by Congressman Hoyer.

I've come today to make some important arrests. I've come to arrest crime and I've come to arrest violence, to arrest the drug epidemic, to arrest teenage pregnancies, to arrest alcoholism, to arrest youth gangs. One thing responsible people in the law enforcement business have come to know, and know very well, and Steny made this point, and that is that law enforcement alone cannot solve our societal problems. We have come to believe it and to espouse the old adage that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. We know that in order to make our streets safer and more secure, we must work with organizations such as Boys & Girls Clubs of America.

We need more programs for the young people of this nation of ours—programs like the tried and proven initiatives that have earned Boys & Girls Clubs the reputation as the positive place for kids. These programs help young people to resist the peer and other pressures that lead to substance abuse, to say "no" to drugs, "no" to alcohol, to say "no" to teenage premature sex and to say "no" to gangs.

We need more Boys & Girls Clubs which keep kids coming back day after day and year after year under professional, adult supervision to learn how to get up in the morning, to show up on time for an interview, to find employment, to develop good work habits and to become a reliable and important part of the work force. Boys & Girls Clubs of America programs literally save hundreds of thousands of kids from harm and destruction each year. It is these programs that keep kids from harm and destruction each year. It is these programs that keep kids out of our courtrooms and out of jail. It is these programs that prepare kids to become productive and participating citizens in the mainstream of our society. It is these programs which makes our kids producers of tax dollars and not consumers of tax dollars as wards of the State or as welfare participants. Boys & Girls Clubs of America save billions of dollars, multi-billions of dollars of our tax dollars, because the cost of prevention pales beside the cost of cure, particularly as the cure rehabilitation so rarely works.

So, my department, today, is issuing an APB—an all points bulletin—to the 1680 boys & girls clubs facilities across our nation—reach out—reach out for more kids. Ten years ago, boys & girls clubs served 1,000,000 kids. Today, over 2,220,000 kids. Tomorrow—within the next few years—3,000,000 kids. No alibis.

We in law enforcement will continue to investigate, apprehend, prosecute, convict and incarcerate those who slip through the prevention net. We would like—no, we need, no, we must have your help—your continued top flight work, to cut potential miscreants off at the pass and bypass the criminal justice process entirely by opting for good and productive citizenship early. I close by congratulating our "Youth of the Year" finalists: Jason Reese, Russell Roberson, Fernando Pantoja, Michael Smith and Michael Lampkins. Each of them personifies the success boys and girls clubs can achieve in providing youngsters with a real alternative to life on the streets.

We will continue our work, you continue yours—ours must be a partnership, a collabora-

tion. Together, we can make America a better place for all.

THE PLO MUST TAKE ACTION

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, as a country, we can express nothing but outrage at the recent events in Israel. The cowardice of the Hamas terrorists, who attack children dressed in costume for the Purim holiday, is hard for any sane individual to grasp. The United States cannot let such blatantly evil acts against humanity go unanswered.

During Purim, Jews throughout the world celebrate freedom from the tyranny and oppression imposed by Haman, a villain of the worst magnitude. Jewish tradition suggests that joyous holidays be celebrated even during difficult and trying times. These are indeed trying times for the people of Israel, and people who support freedom and democracy throughout the world. While Jews celebrate ancient freedom from Haman's oppression, they know that such terror lives on in the form of Hamas.

Under the Gaza-Jericho agreement of 1994, signed by the late Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and PLO chairman Yasser Arafat, Israel and the PLO must take all measures necessary in order to prevent acts of terrorism, crime, and hostilities directed against each other, and shall take legal measures against offenders. However, while Yasser Arafat has promised to outlaw Hamas, he has failed to shut down their training camps or confiscate their weapons. His lack of action raise serious questions about Mr. Arafat's commitment to peace.

It is unrealistic to expect the peace efforts to go forward, or for the United States to continue with its support, without Yasser Arafat and the PLO taking concrete steps toward bringing the perpetrators of these crimes to justice. The United States has a vital interest in stability in the Mideast, as well as in the protection of Americans in the area. Last year Alisa Flatow, a student from New Jersey was killed in a terrorist attack. In the past week, Matt Eisenfeld from New Jersey and his fiancée, Sara Duker, were also killed. We must use every available resource and avenue of influence to protect our citizens and ensure that the killing stops. Likewise, the Israeli Government must use any necessary force to stop and prevent any future attacks. No peace will ever be achieved until both sides are committed to it. The PLO must eliminate Hamas, and turn over the perpetrators of these crimes, if they are to live up to that commitment.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, because of an unforeseen scheduling conflict, I was not in attendance for one recorded vote, rollcall vote No. 48.

Had I been in attendance, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote No. 48.

12-YEAR-OLD HAS POEM
PUBLISHED

HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with you and all of my House colleagues a poem written by Ericka L. Williams, the 12-year-old daughter of one of my constituents. Ericka's poem has been selected for inclusion in the latest edition of the Anthology of Poetry by Young Americans.

It is indeed quite an honor, and I want to take this occasion to congratulate her on this achievement.

LIFE

Life doesn't always go the way you wish it would. It goes the way God thinks it should.

Some people have everything. Some people have nothing.

Some people live in mansions way up in the hills, some people lie in trash cans way down in the city.

Some people sit around wondering what to do with their money.

Some people sit around worrying where to get money.

Some people stand around on street corners begging for money to get food so they won't starve.

Some people sit at a table for two at a very expensive Chinese restaurant.

Some people sit about wondering what life is all about.

While some people just don't care.

DR. HAING S. NGOR, A CAMBODIAN
HERO WHOSE SPIRIT AND DEVOTION
LIVE ON

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 1996

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a fallen hero who exemplified the true meaning of courage and devotion: Dr. Haing S. Ngor (1940-96)—whose time, money, fame, and heart were dedicated to serving the people of Cambodia.

The world knows Dr. Ngor for his brilliant acting success. But his Academy Award for his stirring portrayal of photojournalist Dith Pran in "The Killing Fields," was eclipsed by his commitment to his fellow Cambodians, here and in Southeast Asia.

Dr. Ngor escaped from the horrors of Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge with a strong sense

of duty toward his fellow Cambodians. He knew it was his responsibility to tell the world of the tragedies that had befallen his country during the war and to support those who had survived. Dr. Ngor made this the focus of his life.

Dr. Ngor's quiet beginnings did not foretell of the worldwide respect he would achieve in later life. He was born in Samrong Young, a small village south of Phnom Penh where his father owned the local lumber mill, and his mother ran a small store. His parents instilled in him the devotion to family, nation, and justice that he carried to his death.

In Cambodia, Dr. Ngor attended medical school and became a physician. Then the horrors of the Pol Pot regime began. Before his escape to Los Angeles, he was to lose his loved ones, including his pregnant wife, and to suffer starvation and mutilation at the hands of the Khmer Rouge.

In Los Angeles, he dedicated himself to the support of the Cambodian people. He raised funds, opened two orphanages in Cambodia, and frequently traveled to his homeland to bring supplies and food to the refugees there. Dr. Ngor lobbied hard to bring Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge to justice in an international tribunal.

An assassin's bullet may have ended Dr. Ngor's life, but it will not kill his spirit. He will remain in our hearts as an inspiration in the fight against oppression and injustice. We will continue Dr. Ngor's fight.

COMMEMORATING BLACK HISTORY
MONTH

SPEECH OF

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1996

Mr. TOWNS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I would first like to thank my colleague from Ohio, Mr. LOUIS STOKES for calling this special order today in honor of African-American History Month.

Today, I would like to pay special tribute to our African-American women. These women are our mothers, sisters, and wives. Women who have watched their young children be sold on the auction block and women who even today watch their children be buried or sent away in shackles.

Through all the trials, tribulations and pain that African-American women have gone through, they have always been the backbone of our community. In 1969, Shirley Chisholm

of New York became the first black woman to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives. In the arts, Gwendolyn Brooks became the first black to win a Pulitzer. She received the award in 1950 for a collection of poems titled "Annie Allen." In 1955, Marian Anderson became the first black to sing a leading role with Metropolitan Opera in New York City. In the civil rights movement, Rosa Parks, a seamstress and civil rights activist in Montgomery, AL, became a leading symbol of black's bold new action to attain their civil rights. In 1955, she was arrested for disobeying a city law that required blacks to give up their seats when white people wished to sit in their seats or in the same row. Montgomery's blacks protested her arrest by refusing to ride the buses. Their protest lasted 382 days, ending when the city abolished the bus law.

During the Great Depression, most African-Americans felt that Republican President Herbert Hoover, had done little to try to end the Depression. In the elections of 1932, some black voters deserted their traditional loyalty to the Republican Party. They no longer saw it as the party of Abraham Lincoln the emancipator, but of Herbert Hoover and the Depression. In 1936 for the first time, most blacks supported Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democratic Party candidate for President. This change opened the door for women like, Mary McLeod Bethune, who became an advisor to Roosevelt on the problems of black America. Bethune, founder of Bethune Cookman College, during the Roosevelt administration, directed the Black Affairs Division of a Federal agency called the National Youth Administration.

Brooklyn is very blessed to have the guidance and leadership of many virtuous women. Virtuous women are leaders and organizers, creative and culturally aware of their communities. Women such as, Rev. Evelyn Mann, Rev. Barbara Lucas, and Rev. Barbara Williams-Norman and Rev. Jacqueline McCollough have all supported their families and communities through the work and word of God.

All of these women and many more have contributed to the political, social and spiritual progress of this country.

As we honor African-American women, we honor our heritage and our ancestors who have passed the torch of strength and determination.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting African-American women around the country for their outstanding achievements even under the most difficult circumstances.